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F J KING,

Oxford ☆1915☆

A
FEW WORDS
ON THE
ARABIC DERIVATIVES
IN
HINDŪSTĀNĪ;

THEIR FORMATION AND APPLICATION TO THE ABOVE LANGUAGE;
BEING AN EASY METHOD OF ACQUIRING A VAST NUMBER
OF USEFUL HINDOSTĀNĪ WORDS.

BY
LIEUT^T. BENSON,

MADRAS ARMY.

LONDON:
JAMES MADDEN; 8, LEADENHALL STREET.

MDCCLII.

D.

Under 2. 58



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 128. Beijing, middle east & ...
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ERRATA.

Page 12, line 6, for غير read كير.

„ 18, „ 5, for مخالفون read مقالون.

„ 18, last line, for دریافت read دریاف.

„ 14, line 13, after 'neutrality,' read or mutuality.

„ 30, „ 17, for 'baby' read body.

21/11/15

THE AUTHOR.



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TO

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE RIGHT HONORABLE

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART., G.C.B.,

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS,

THESE PAGES

ARE DEDICATED

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT

BY

THE AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E.

THESE pages were originally arranged for practise in the Hindūstānī language, during my leave in England ; but, at the suggestion of some friends, their publication has been undertaken, with the hope that they may prove of some advantage to the student in Hindūstānī ; not so much so, however, to the entire beginner, as to one who has already overcome the first rudiments.

Hindūstānī being a combination of languages, and Arabic words or derivatives forming a considerable portion thereof, I have attempted to elucidate the formation of these derivatives in as simple a manner as possible, avoiding all unnecessary detail of the various anomalies which occur in Arabic, caused by the vowel points, as they tend, I think, in some measure to obstruct the path of the student.

The principal advantages which I hope may be derived from the perusal of these pages are—first, that of learning the method of forming from one word or root some twenty or thirty useful Arabic derivatives,

which are copiously blended with Hindūstānī: secondly, of acquiring a critical knowledge, and, at the same time, a correctness in the orthography of these words, which will greatly assist the student in translating, either from the Hindūstānī or English.

In the few sentences which I have given by way of examples, I have endeavoured to introduce as many Arabic derivatives as I deemed propriety would admit; but should I, in doing so, have gone beyond the bounds of the Hindūstānī idiom, I trust this, as well as other defects or errors which may occur, will be indulgently passed over.

August, 1852.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>s.</i>	for	Substantive.
<i>m.</i>	"	Masculine.
<i>f.</i>	"	Feminine.
<i>v.</i>	"	Verb.
<i>a.</i>	"	Active.
<i>p.</i>	"	Passive.
<i>n.</i>	"	Neuter.
<i>c.</i>	"	Causal.
<i>adj.</i>	"	Adjective.
<i>part.</i>	"	Participle.
<i>fr.</i>	"	From.
<i>r.</i>	"	Root.

ERRATA.

Page 12, line 6, for *غير* *read* *غير*.

„ 18, „ 5, for *مخالفون* *read* *مخالفون*.

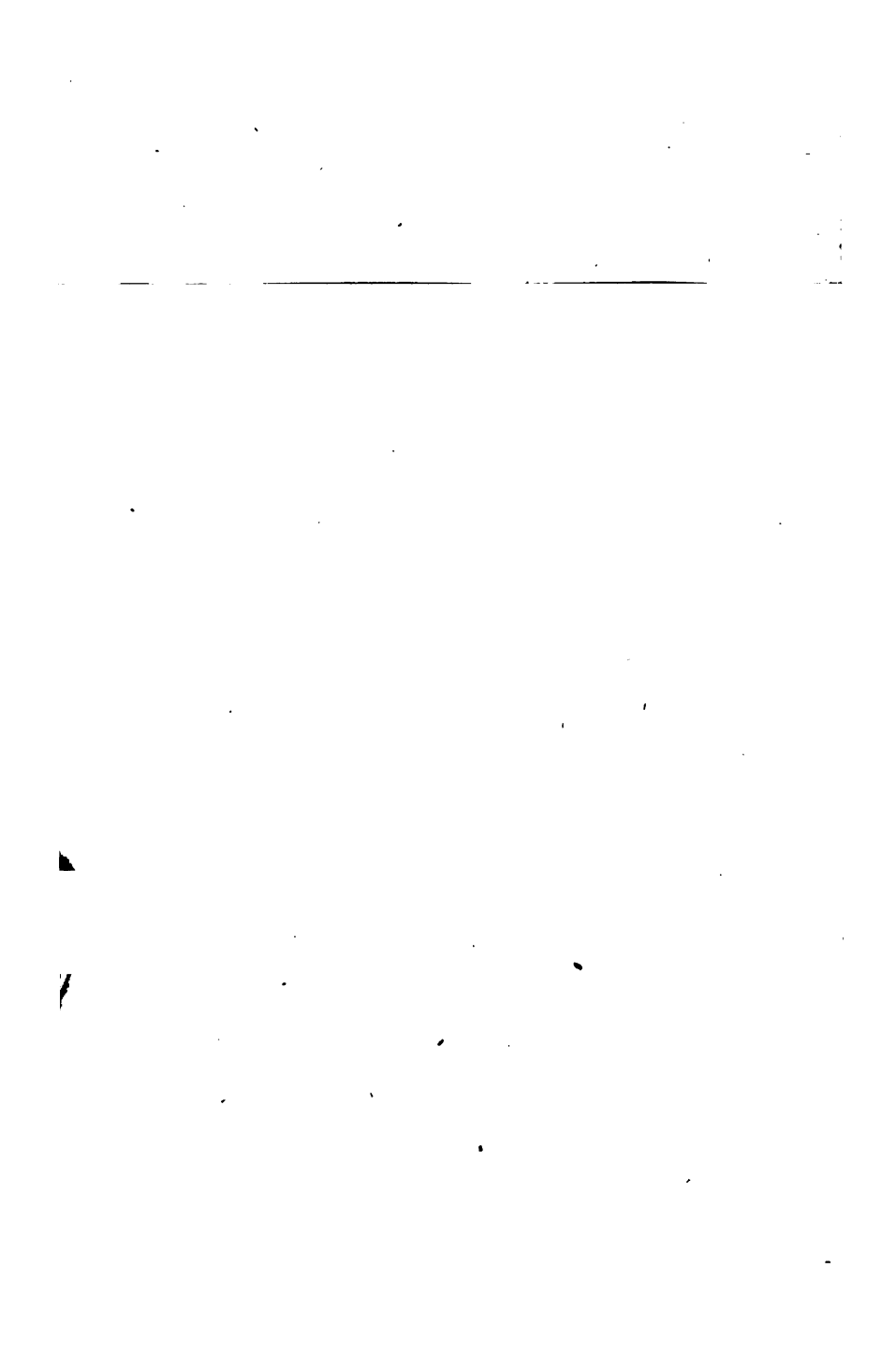
„ 18, last line, for *دریافت* *read* *دریافت*.

„ 14, line 13, for 'neutrality,' *read* *mutuality*.

„ 30, „ 17, for 'baby' *read* *body*.

21/10/15

The triliteral, or regularly conjugated three-lettered verb, has three consonants in its radical form, as—*فتح*, *نصر*, *عمد*, *علم*, *قصد*, etc. It has thirteen conjugations, each having a preterite (which is always the root), imperative, and future tense; with a participle, and infinitive or verbal noun, both active and passive (*vide* page 33). The preterites, participles, and infinitives or verbal nouns, being all that are



ARABIC DERIVATIVES

IN

HINDŪSTĀNĪ.

THE Arabic derivatives which are used in Hindūstānī are formed from the roots of the Arabic verbs. These verbs are divided into what is termed trilateral (ثلاثي), quadrilateral (رباعي), simile (مثال), concave (اجوف), defective (ناقص), and hamzated (مهموز). The trilateral verb in Arabic is very simple in the formation of its several conjugations, and, being of the utmost importance in Hindūstānī, it will be chiefly and primarily considered. As the derivatives of the quadrilateral verb are seldom or ever met with in Hindūstānī, they are entirely omitted. The concave, simile, and defective verbs, etc., being subject to various permutations and inflections, caused by the vowel points *fatha* (َ), *kasra* (ِ), and *damna* (ُ), will be partially explained hereafter.

The trilateral, or regularly conjugated three-lettered verb, has three consonants in its radical form, as—*فتح*, *نصر*, *عبد*, *علم*, *تصد*, etc. It has thirteen conjugations, each having a preterite (which is always the root), imperative, and future tense; with a participle, and infinitive or verbal noun, both active and passive (*vide* page 33). The preterites, participles, and infinitives or verbal nouns, being all that are

required here for the formation of the derivatives used in Hindūstānī, the other tenses are omitted; and likewise, for the same reason, the ninth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth conjugations.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Infinitive or Verbal Noun.	Participle.	Preterite.
قَصَدَا	قاصِد	قَصَد 1
تَقْصِيْد	مُقَصِّد	قَصَد 2
مَقَاَصِد	مَقَاَصِد	قَاَصَد 3
اِقْصَاوْ	مَقْصُوْد	اِقْصَد 4
تَقْصِدْ	مَتَقَصِّد	تَقْصَد 5
تَقَاَصَد	مَتَقَاَصِد	تَقَاَصَد 6
اِنْقَاَص	مِنْقَصِد	اِنْقَصَد 7
اِقْتَصَاوْ	مَقْتَصُوْد	اِقْتَصَد 8
اِسْتَقْصَاوْ	مِسْتَقْصُوْد	اِسْتَقْصَد 10

PASSIVE VOICE.

Participle.

مَقْصُوْد	2
مُقَصِّد	4
مِسْتَقْصُوْد	10
مَقْصُوْد	13

The above participles are all that are necessary to be given, as they are the only part of the passive voice commonly met with in Hindūstānī. In formation they resemble the participles of the same conjugations in the active voice. The above forms, it will be noticed, are merely the roots

increased by certain letters, and these letters are either ي (yē), ت (tē), س (sīn), م (mīm), ن (nūn), و (wāw), or ا (alif); and the above letters, when combined, form the Arabic word يتسمنون, which translated, signifies 'they fatten,' and are termed (حرف الزوائد) extra letters or characteristics. The participle active of the first conjugation, takes (ا) alif after the first radical letter—as قاصد, 'a messenger.' The participles, both active and passive, are used in Hindūstānī as adjectives, and also in a substantive sense—as قاتل 'a murderer;' محمد, 'praised,' 'the Prophet Mahomed.' And again, to these participles, or to any of the verbal derivatives, the Hindustani verbs هونا, پانا, کرنا, اٹھانا, رکھنا, etc., are affixed. There seems to be no rule for determining how, or to what particular derivatives, these verbs are to be affixed; they are combined indiscriminately, and are used as active, passive, and neuter verbs. The infinitive of this conjugation, has ا (alif) with *tanwin* (ً) or nunation over it, and it is a common form of adverb in Hindūstānī. With a view to illustrate the sense in which these derivatives are applied in Hindūstānī, I shall give a few examples, and short sentences.

Examples of the First Conjugation.

ADVERBS.

عمداً, 'intentionally.'	ضرباً, 'violently.'
عقلاً, 'wisely,' 'prudently.'	قهرًا, 'forcibly.'
جبراً, 'forcibly,' 'violently.'	سهواً, 'erroneously.'
قبلاً, 'formerly,' 'previously.'	قصداً, 'designedly.'
شرعاً, 'lawfully.'	

PARTICIPLES, ADJECTIVES, AND SUBSTANTIVES.

قاتل, 'killing,' s.m. 'murderer.' adj. 'fatal.'	فاتح, s.m. 'assistant,' 'defender.'
قاصر, adj. 'deficient,' 'failing.'	مالک, s.m. 'a king, 'owner.'
لازم, adj. 'necessary,' 'requisite.'	حاکم, s.m. 'a judge.' adj. 'liberal.'
قابل, 'receiving.' adj. 'clever,' 'fit.'	حادث, adj. 'new,' 'appearing.'
فاضل, adj. 'virtuous,' 'learned.'	حافظ, s.m. 'a guardian.'
حاصل, s.m. 'profit,' 'gain,' 'acquiring.'	حاکم, s.m. 'ruler,' 'commander.'

VERBS.

قتل کرنا, v.a. 'to slay, kill.'	دفع ہونا or کرنا, v.p. 'to be turned back.' v.a. 'to ward off.'
نفع پانا, v.n. 'to gain profit.'	
قصد رکھنا, v.n. 'to project,' 'to proceed as on a journey.'	دعا مانگنا, v.n. 'to ask a blessing.'
حکم دینا, v.a. 'to order.'	
درج کرنا, v.a. 'to copy, write.'	قسم دلانا, v.a. 'to administer an oath.'
رفع ہونا or کرنا, v.p., v.a. 'to remove or be removed.'	قسم کھانا, v.n. 'to swear.'
لاحق ہونا, v.p. 'to be overreached.'	قرض رکھنا or لینا, v.n. 'to owe,' 'to borrow.'
حاصل کرنا, v.a. 'to accomplish, obtain.'	خارج کرنا, v.a. 'to expel.'
فارغ ہونا, v.p. 'to be free,' 'to be at ease.'	قابل ہونا, v.p. 'to deserve,' 'to merit.'

غالب هونا, v.p. 'to be victorious.'	حاصر هونا, v.p. 'to be present.'
قاصر هونا, v.p. 'to be deficient.'	لازم هونا, v.p. 'to be necessary, incumbent on.'
رقم کرنا, v.a. 'to write.'	
فاضل هونا, v.p. 'to be learned, virtuous, excellent.'	

And again we have another form of derivatives, ending in *ه* and *ت*; and, as a general rule in Arabic, all words ending in *ت* are feminine, and those in *ه* are masculine, with some exceptions: as—خادم, 'a slave,' 'servant;' خادمه, 'a female servant,' 'slave,' etc.

حرمت, s.f. 'chastity,' 'dignity,' 'character.'	صرفه, s.f. 'expense,' 'pro- fusion.'
حرکت, s.f. 'motion,' 'action,' 'interruption.'	قصه, s.m. 'tale,' 'story.'
حرفت, s.f. 'trade,' 'profession.'	لطمه, s.m. 'slap,' 'blow.'
عصمت, s.f. 'continence,' 'honor.'	نقطه, s.m. 'a point,' 'dot.'
قدرت, s.f. 'power,' 'authority.'	نقشه, s.m. 'portrait,' 'map,' 'plan.'
قسمت, s.f. 'fate,' 'fortune,' 'lot.'	باصره, s.m. 'sight,' 'the sense of seeing.'
نزهت, s.f. 'delight,' 'freshness,' 'integrity.'	باکره, s.f. 'a virgin.'
نسبت, s.f. 'relation,' 'affinity,' 'reference.'	حادثه, s.m. 'incident,' 'event.'
نصرت, s.f. 'victory.'	حامله, s.f. 'pregnant.'
	خاتمه, s.m. 'conclusion,' 'final.'
	صاحبه, s.f. 'lady,' 'mistress.'
	عارضه, s.m. 'an accident,' 'an event.'

كلفت, s.f. 'trouble,' 'vexa- tion.'	فاحشه, s.f. 'a harlot.'
خطبه, s.m. 'A sermon,' 'ora- tion.'	فاسده, adj. 'noxious,' 'bad.'
خطر, s.m. 'fear,' 'risk,' 'danger.'	فاصله, s.m. 'a space,' 'dis- tance.'
رقعه, s.m. 'note,' 'epistle.'	قاعده, s.m. 'basis,' 'the rules of grammar.'
صدمه, s.m. 'blow,' 'calamity.'	قافله, s.m. 'a body of trav- ellers,' 'a caravan.'
صدقہ, s.m. 'alms,' 'offerings.'	

These derivatives sometimes end in *ي* (*vide* page 29), in which case they are, in general, feminine nouns, or adjectives; for, in Arabic, adjectives,* as well as nouns, have masculine and feminine genders, as:

بدلي, s.f. 'relief of watches,' 'exchange of sentries.'	عاجزي, s.f. 'poverty,' 'weakness.'
عرضي, s.f. 'a petition,' 'me- morial.'	ظاهري, adj. 'apparent.'
غرقى, s.f. 'flooding of lands,' 'inundation.'	نقدي, adj., 'monied,' 're- lating to money.'
قلبي, adj. 'hearty,' 'cordial.'	صاحبي, s.f. 'lordship.'
نقلي, s.m. 'a narrator.' adj. 'copied.'	حاکمي, s.f. 'government,' 'rule.'
	حاضري, s.f. 'breakfast.'
عاشقي, s.f. 'making love,' 'courtship.'	

* The Arabic grammarians do not consider adjectives as differing from nouns as parts of speech.

The participle with nunated alif (ا) is sometimes, but rarely, met with as an adverb, as : 'ظاهراً', 'publicly,' 'apparently.'

جنرل صاحبِ حانتي هين فدوي سي ايسي تقصير
قصداً نه هوي

'The General is aware that the petitioner (your slave) never intentionally committed such a fault.'

پادشاه کا وزیرِ عالی نہایت قابل و فاضل تھا

'The King's Prime Minister was most efficient and excellent.'

یرودیس پادشاه نی یوحنا کی بھائی یعقوب کو تلوار
سی قتل و جدل کیا

'Herod the king slew James, the brother of John, with the sword.'

The infinitive or verbal noun of the second conjugation has ت and ي for its extra letters. It is invariably a feminine noun in Hindūstānī, and used sometimes adverbially. The participle has م, which is the first characteristic of this, as also of all the conjugations, with the exception of the first.

Examples of the Second Conjugation.

VERBAL NOUNS.

تکریم, s.f. 'respect.'
تکبیر, s.f. 'pride.'

تفریق, s.f. 'separation,' 'divi-
sion.'

تعریف, s.f. 'praise.'	تفهیم, s.f. 'teaching,' 'in- forming.'
تعظیم, s.f. 'honor.'	تقلید, s.f. 'forgery,' 'imita- tion.'
تعجیل, s.f. 'haste,' 'expedi- tion.'	تقدیر, s.f. 'fate,' 'destiny.'
تعلیم, s.f. 'instruction,' 'tui- tion.'	

تکلیف, s.f. 'difficulty,' 'trouble.'

VERBS.

تکفین کرنا, v.a. 'to bury,'	تحریر ہونا, v.p. 'to be 'to coffin.'
تقریر کرنا, v.a. 'to relate, de- tail.'	تخفیف دینا or کرنا, v.a. 'to remit, mitigate.'
تعمیر کرنا or ہونا, v.p. and v.a. 'to erect,' 'to be built.'	تنقیح کرنا, v.a. 'to search, in- vestigate.'

PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES.

مبشر, s.m. 'a bearer of glad tidings,' 'an evan- gelist.'	محرم, adj. 'sacred,' 'first Mahomedan month.'
محرر, s.m. 'a writer.'	محصل, adj. 'gathering,' s.m. 'a dun, tax-gatherer.'
محرک, adj. 'moving,' v. 'causing to move.'	مخبر, s.m. 'a counsellor,' adj. 'prudent.'
مدرس, s.m. 'a teacher, pro- fessor.'	منجم, s.m. 'an astronomer, astrologer.'

VERBS.

مکبر ہونا, v.p. 'to be proud,' etc.	مدبر ہونا, v.p. 'to be pru- dent,' etc.
--	--

ADVERB.

تحقيقاً, adv. 'certainly,' 'truly.'

جب نايڪ کي شجاعت کي خبر ٿيو سلطان بهادر
کي سماعت مين اٿي تب اسني ٻڙي تعظيم و تعريف
ديکر اسکو سرفراز ڪيا

'Tippoo Sultān, on ascertaining intelligence of the naik's (corporal's) gallant conduct, praised him greatly, and promoted him.'

تحقيقاً جو کوي نيڪ نوکري و نمڪ حلالي ڪري تو
مڪرم هونگي

'Verily, whoever performs faithful service, will be respected.'

The extra letters of the third conjugation being م and آ, we have the following examples:—

INFINITIVES OR VERBAL NOUNS.

مُحَارَبَت, s.f. 'battle,' 'en- gagement.'	مُدَافَعَت, s.f. 'repulsion,' 'driving back.'
مُحَاصِرَت, s.f. 'protection,' 'succour.'	مُدَاخَلَت, s.f. 'intrusion,' 'intermeddling.'
مُحَافَظَت, s.f. 'aid,' 'assist- ance.'	مُقَارِبَت, s.f. 'connection,' 'friendship.'
مُخَالَفَت, s.f. 'mixing toge- ther in society.'	مُقَاتَلَه, s.m. 'slaughter,' 'battle.'
مُجَالَسَت, s.f. 'assembly,' 'congregation.'	مُلاحِظَه, s.m. 'inspection,' 'consideration.'

PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES.

ملازم, adj. 'attentive.' part.	مکاتب, adj. 'corresponding.'
'attendant.'	part. 'correspondent.'
مناسب, adj. 'fit,' 'proper.'	مصاحب, part. 'companion,'
ممانع, adj. 'prohibiting.'	'friend.'
منازع, adj. 'contesting.'	

VERBS.

ملاحظہ کرنا, v.a. 'to regard,	مصالحہ کرنا, v.a. 'to com-
inspect.'	pound, compromise.'
مصالحہ دالنا, v.a. 'to season	مقابل ہونا, v.p. 'to be op-
(with spices).'	posed to,' 'to be drawn out
مطالعہ کرنا, v.a. 'to study,	in battle array.'
peruse.'	
مصابح ہونا, v.p. 'to be in communion.'	

مخالفان اپنی جاسوسیوں سے یہ کیفیت معلوم کر
بتعجیل تمام قلعی کی محافظت و محاربت کی خاطر
بڑی بڑی مورچی باندھنی لگی

'The enemy, on obtaining this information from their spies, commenced preparing heavy batteries to protect the fort.'

The extra letters of the infinitive of the fourth conjugation are two alifs (ا): this form, with a few exceptions, is a masculine noun. The plural form of some (*vide* page 31) Arabic substantives are similar to this verbal noun; but they can be easily distinguished by the sense in which they are used.

Examples of the Fourth Conjugation.

INFINITIVES AND VERBAL NOUNS.

- اجماع, s.m. 'assembly,' ادراج, s.m. 'insertion,' 'fold-
'council.' 'ing together.'
اجمال, s.m. 'compendious اشراك, s.m. 'participating,'
abstract.' 'partnership.'
اخراج, s.m. 'evacuation,' اعمال, s.m. 'causing to act.'
expulsion.'
اعراض, s.m. 'averseness,' 'dislike.'

PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES.

Extra Letter—م

- مبطل, part. 'abolisher,' 'an- مخبر, part. 'informer,' 'an-
nihilating.' 'nouncing news.'
مجمّل, part. 'contracted,' مخلص, adj. 'pure.' part.
'abridged.' 'sincere friend.'
محسن, adj. 'chaste,' 'con- ممكن, adj. 'possible,' 'ac-
tinent.' 'cessibility.'
اجمالي, adj. 'abridged,' 'com- مجملًا, adv. 'in short,' 'sum-
pendious.' 'marily.'

VERBS.

- الزام هونا, v.a. 'to be con- انكار كرنا, v.a. 'to deny, re-
vinced, confuted.' 'fuse.'
انصاف لينا or كرنا, v.a. 'to انعام دينا, v.a. 'to bestow
seek justice,' 'to adminis- favours, gifts, etc.'
ter justice.' 'مكن هونا, v.p. 'to be pos-
ملهم هونا, v.p. 'to be inspired.' 'sible.'

لشکر کی مفسدون کی دلوں میں آتشِ فساد بھرنے لگی

'The seditious troops of the army began to exhibit a spirit of mutiny.'

اس نے سفر کرنے کا ارادہ رکھا

'He determined to set out on a journey.'

انصاف پانا غیر ممکن ہے

'It is impossible to get redress.'

Examples of the Fifth Conjugation.

Extra Letter—ت.

VERBAL NOUNS.

تَحْکَم, s.m. 'authority,' 'government.'	تَصْرَف, s.m. 'profusion,' 'extravagance.'
تَحْرَم, s.m. 'pity,' 'compassion.'	تَعْلَق, s.m. 'connexion,' 'manor,' 'lordship,' 'estate.'
تَجَسَّس, s.m. 'investigation,' 'exploring.'	تَعَهَّد, s.m. 'an agreement,' 'engagement.'
تَرْصَد, s.m. 'expectation,' 'hope.'	تَمَلَّق, s.m. 'flattery,' 'cajoling.'

VERBS.

تَمَلَّقَ, v.a. 'to flatter.'	تَلَطَّفَ, v.a. 'to oblige, show favor or kindness.'
تَصْرَفَ, v.a. 'to expend extravagantly.'	تَلَفَّظَ, v.a. 'to pronounce.'

PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES.

Extra Letters—ت, م.

- متفكر, adj. 'pensive,' 'thought-ful.'
 متحرم, adj. 'merciful,' 'pity-ing.'
 متبدل, adj. 'changing,' 'al-ternate.'
 متبع, part. 'imitator.'
 متجسس, part. 'spy.'
 متفق, adj. 'separate,' 'distinct.'

VERBS.

- متعلق هونا, v.p. 'to be de-
 pendant.'
 متفرق هونا, v.p. 'to be sepa-
 rated, dispersed.'
 متعجب هونا, v.p. 'to be
 astonished, full of admi-
 ration.'
 متفكر هونا, v.p. 'to be
 thoughtful, pensive.'

اپني تمام مال تصرف مين لاکر متفكر هوا

'He was sorrowful at having squandered all his property.'

Examples of the Sixth Conjugation.

Extra Letters—آ, ت.

VERBAL NOUNS OR INFINITIVES.

- تقارب, s.m. 'approaching
 one another.'
 تشابه, s.m. 'similitude,' 're-
 semblance.'
 تقابل, s.m. 'encountering
 opposition.'
 تعداد, s.m. 'computation.'

VERBS.

- تغافل هونا, v.p. 'to be negli-
 gent,' 'careless.'
 تدارك کرنا, v.a. 'to make re-
 paration, redress.'

تلاش کرنا, v.a. 'to search, seek.'	تجاهل ہونا, v.p. 'to be ignorant, apathetic.'
متلاطم ہونا, v.p. 'to be dashed by the waves.'	مترايد ہونا, v.p. 'to be increased.'

PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES.

Extra Letters—آ, ت, م.

متعارف, adj. 'known.'	متظالم, part. 'oppressing.'
متعاقب, adj. 'following, successive.'	متراکم, part. 'accumulating.'
	adj. 'collected.'
متشابه, s.m. 'a simile, metaphor.'	

In Arabic the conjugations have different significations. Thus the first, second, and fourth, have an active or neuter sense; the third and sixth imply ~~mutuality~~ *mutuality*; the fifth, seventh, and eighth, are used passively; and the tenth signifies a desire of, a request for.

When it occurs that the letters of the root are the same as the characteristics or serviles, the two similar letters coalesce and take *tashdid* (ّ); as, in the sixth conjugation, if the radical be a ت or ط, then تمام becomes تّام: and, again, the characteristic ن of the seventh conjugation takes *tashdid* (ّ), as انکار becomes انّکار. In like manner, sometimes, م, when a radical, becomes مّ with the *tashdid*; and, also, in the eighth conjugation, if the radical be either a ص or ض, the servile ت becomes ط—as اضتراب becomes اضطراب, and اضطرار becomes اضطرار; and, if ذ or د, the

characteristic ت, in the first instance, becomes د—as از تاد becomes ازداد; and, secondly, the ت coalesces with the د, and takes *tashdid*—as, اد تغام becomes ادغام.

Examples of the Seventh Conjugation.

Extra Letters—ا, ان.

VERBAL NOUNS OR INFINITIVES.

انصرام, s.m. 'accomplishment,' 'finishing.'	اندراج, s.m. 'being folded together.'
انقسام, s.m. 'division,' 'partition.'	اندفاع, s.m. 'repulsion,' 'prohibited.'
انقاص, s.m. 'contraction,' 'constipation.'	انقطاع, s.m. 'being cut off,' 'failure.'

VERBS.

انفصال کرنا, v.a. 'to decide, settle.'	منقطع کرنا or ہونا, v.a. 'to cut off.' v.p. 'to be finished.'
انحراف کرنا, v.a. 'to turn aside, apostatize.'	منفعت or متفع ہونا, v.p. 'to gain profit, advantage.'
انحصار کرنا, v.a. 'to surround, besiege.'	منعدم ہونا, v.p. 'to be annihilated.'
انبساط ہونا, v.p. 'to be glad, happy.'	منجمد ہونا, v.p. 'to be congealed, frozen.'

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Extra Letters—م, ن.

منفرج, adj. 'open,' 'separate,' 'happy.'	منقتل, adj. 'slain,' 'killed.'
منفسد, adj. 'corrupted.' part. 'seditious, rebellious person.'	منکشف, adj. 'discovered,' 'revealed.'

انفصالِ کُرت
 سردارانِ کُرتِ قیدی کو تقصیرمند پاکی یوں فتویٰ
 دیتی ہیں

‘DECISION OF THE COURT.’

‘The members of the court having found the prisoner guilty, sentence him as follows.’

سوداگرانِ خرید و فروخت سی بہت سی منفعت
 پاتی ہیں

‘The merchants reap great profit from trading.’

Examples of the Eight Conjugation.

Extra Letters—ا، ات.

VERBAL NOUNS OR INFINITIVES.

اعتبار, s.m.	}	‘trustworthy,	اعتماد, s.m.	‘faith,’ ‘trust.’
اعتباری, s.f.		confidence.’	اعتقاد, s.m.	‘faith,’ ‘con-
اعتدال, s.m.		‘rectitude,	فidence.’	
‘evenness.’			اعتزال, s.m.	‘secession,’ ‘dis-
اعتراض, s.m.	}	‘discussion,’	senting.’	
اعتراضی, s.f.		‘objection.’		

ADVERB.

احتیاطاً, adv. ‘cautiously.’

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

ممتحن, adj.	‘examining.’	منتقل, adj.	‘transported.’
part.	‘examiner.’	مشرک, part.	‘partner,’ adj.
منتقش, adj.	‘painted,’ ‘en-	‘common.’	
graved.’			

VERBS.

انتظار کرنا, v.a. 'to expect, look out for.'	مستعمل ہونا, v.p. 'to comprise,' 'contain.'
اعتراف کرنا, v.a. 'to confess.'	مختصر ہونا, v.p. 'to be abridged.'

Examples of the Tenth Conjugation.

VERBAL NOUNS OR INFINITIVES.

استخلاص, s.m. 'seeking to liberate,' 'pure,' 'free.'	استمداد, s.f. 'desiring assistance, aid.'
استقلال, s.m. 'resolution,' 'absolute.'	استكمال, s.m. 'completion,' 'seeking perfection.'
استفہام, s.m. 'desire of information.'	استہلاک, s.m. 'seeking destruction, suicide.'

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

مستغفر, adj. 'asking pardon,' 'craving forgiveness.'	مستعمل, adj. 'accustomed,' 'practised.'
مستفس, adj. 'seeking explanation, interpretation.'	مستقبل, s.m. 'future tense.'

VERBS.

استعمال کرنا, v.a. 'to use.'	مستغرق ہونا, v.p. 'to be immersed, drowned.'
استقلالی کرنا, v.n. 'to determine,' 'to be resolute.'	مستظهر ہونا, v.p. 'to be supported, aided.'

سرکارِ سکھ ناخنِ انتقام سی عقدِ صلاح کو کھولکی

انگريزي جنگ و جدل ڪرڻي کي ارادي سي پنجاب
 کي ندي پار هڻي اور. لڊ گاف بهادر يه حقيقت معلوم
 ڪرکي بلاتوقف فروزپور مين متعين تهي سو فوج کي
 استعانت و استمداد کي خاطر ڪئي رجمنٽ روانه ڪراپ
 خود تمام فوج زيرِ حڪم لي تشريفت لي ائي اور مخالفون
 کي قريب آ رخت اقامت ڪاڊالي اور جب دونون فوج
 مقابله هوي تب انگريزي سپاه کي دلون مين اشتعال
 جوانمردي مشتعل و ملتهب هوسڪه کي مستحڪم جايون
 پر سخت حمله ڪئي

'The Sikh government having revengefully broken the treaty of peace with the British, crossed the Punjab river with hostile intentions. Lord Gough, on hearing this intelligence, quickly dispatched succour to the force stationed at Ferozapore; and, placing himself at the head of the army, marched on the enemy, and encamped in their vicinity. When the two armies confronted each other, the British soldiers, impelled by the spirit of bravery, vigorously attacked the strong intrenchments of the Sikhs,' etc.

مدرس مين جمع هوڪر معطل رهاڻها سو جنرال ڪڙت
 مارشل کي روبرو نيچي لکها جاتا سو دعوي پر فلاڻي
 رجمنٽ کي سپاهي کي حريف هوي
 دريافت

'At a General Court-Martial held at Madras, and continued by adjournment, a private of one of the regiments was arraigned on the following charge.'

میں رجمنٹ کو رضا کی موافق متوجہ ہو کر راماپٹن
تک پہنچا اور وہاں کی مسجد میں دو شخص حیدر آبادی
میری شریک ہوئے

'At the expiration of my leave I set out to rejoin my regiment, and, on my arrival at Rāmāpatam, in the temple of that place, I became acquainted with two men, natives of Hyderābād.'

PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive participles (with the exception of the form مقصود) are similar in formation to those of the active voice. The past passive participle has م and و for its extra letters, as—علم from معلوم.

معقولہ, s.m. معقول, adj. 'reasonable,' 'proper.' معروف, adj. 'noted,' 'celebrated.'

معشوقہ, s.f. 'mistress.' معمولی, s.f. 'customary,' 'practised.'

معشوق, adj. 'beloved.' مذکور, adj. 'related,' 'above-mentioned.' مشغولہ, s.m. 'employment,' 'occupation.'

مشہود, adj. 'proved,' 'at-tested.' مشکوری, s.f. 'reward,' 'thanking.'

The feminine noun is formed by affixing the ت to the form معقولي (*vide* page 6), as—

معقوليت, s.f. 'reasonableness' مظلوميت, s.f. 'oppression,'
معزوليت, 'tyranny.'
معصوميت, s.f. 'innocence,' 'simplicity.'

VERBS.

محروم کرنا, v.a. 'to exclude, محفوظ ہونا, v.p. 'to be pro-
hibit.' tected, preserved.'
مقتول ہونا, v.p. 'to restrain, مجروح ہونا, v.p. 'to be
kill.' wounded.'

CHAPTER II.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbal roots of the form *حق*, *عز*, *مد*, etc., are, with a few imperfections, regularly conjugated. The imperfections consist in contraction, or dropping their final radical and taking *tashdid* (ـ), as—*عزّت*, s.f. 'grandeur,' 'power,' for *عزّزت*; and *مدّت*, s.f. 'length of time,' for *مددّت*. The first, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and tenth conjugations, admit of contraction. Derivative forms of the third, sixth, seventh, and eighth conjugations, are of too rare occurrence in Hindūstān to require examples.

CONJ.	VERBAL NOUNS.	PARTICIPLES, ETC.
1st.	<i>غصه</i> , s.m. 'anger;' for <i>غصّصه</i> .	<i>عاق</i> , adj. 'disobedient;' for <i>عاقق</i> .
2nd.	<i>تجدید</i> , s.f. 'renewal,' 'novelty;' from <i>جدّ</i> .	<i>محقق</i> , adj. 'authenticated;' from <i>حقّ</i> .
„	<i>تميم</i> , s.f. 'completion;' from <i>تمّ</i> .	<i>مخطط</i> , adj. 'incipient beard of youth;' from <i>خطّ</i> .
4th.	<i>امداد</i> , s.f. 'assistance,' 'help;' from <i>مدّ</i> .	<i>مخلّ</i> , part. 'disturber;' for <i>مخلّل</i> .

5th. تجسس, s.m. 'spying,' متقرر, adj. 'established,'
'investigating;' from 'fixed;' from قَرَّ.

جَس.

10th. استمرار, s.m. 'continu- مسجَّب, adj. 'desirable;'
ation,' 'perseverance;' for مسجَّب.

from مَرَّ.

„ استمداد, s.m. 'desiring مستقل, adj. 'firm;' for
help, assistance, aid;' مستقل.

from مَد.

PASSIVE VOICE.

مخصوص, past part. 'particular;' from خَصَّ. The passive bears similar contractions to the active voice.

I do not intend entering into a full explanation of the rules which cause the many permutations of the irregular verbs; but shall endeavour to exemplify them sufficiently by a few examples, to enable a beginner to distinguish them in Hindūstānī and become acquainted with their formations. All the inflections of the imperfect verbs are caused by the vowels فَتْحَة *fatha* (َ), كَسْرَة *kasra* (ِ), ضَمَّة *damna* (ُ), and moveable *alif* or هَمْزَة *hamzah* (ْ). When the vowels *fatha*, *kasra*, and *damna*, are expressed thus, with ا (*alif*), و (*wāw*), ي (*ye*), these letters are said to have their similar or natural vowels; when differently written, as أُ, إ, these letters have their dissimilar vowels. Verbs having و or ي for their second radical are termed hollow verbs (أجوف), and they

partake of greater irregularities than any other class of imperfect verbs. The hollow verbs, as قَوْل and قَيْد, have their dissimilar vowel *fatha*, and, according to the Arabic rules of the permutations of و and ي, these letters, if preceded by or expressed with their dissimilar vowel *fatha*, become *alif*, as قَوْل becomes قَال, and قَيْد becomes قَاد; and again, in the participle active, the و having *kasra* becomes ي, and قَاوِل becomes قَايِل. The irregular conjugations of the hollow verbs are the fourth, seventh, eighth, and tenth.

Examples of the Concave Verbs.

VERBAL NOUNS OR INFINITIVES.

PARTICIPLES.

عَوْرَت or عَوْر, s.f. 'women,' 'wife.'	سَايِر, adj. 'walking;' from سِير.
اِفَاقَت, s.f. or اِفَاقَه, s.m. 'convalescence;' from فَوْق.	قَايِم, adj. 'fixed,' 'stable,' 'firm;' from قَوْم.
اِقَامَت, s.f. 'dwelling,' 'abode;' from قَوْم.	مَطِيْع, adj. 'submissive,' 'obedient;' from طَوَعَ.
اِنْقِيَاد, s.m. 'obedience,' 'sub- mission;' from قَيْد.	مُضَاف, adj. 'annexed;' from ضَيْف.
اِنْقِيَال, s.m. 'promise,' 'con- sent;' from قَوْل.	مُنْقَال, adj. 'speaking;' from قَوْل.
اِمْتِيَاز, s.m. 'discrimination,' 'discretion;' from مِيز.	مُشْتَاق, adj. 'desirous;' from شَوْق.
اِحْتِيَاج, s.m. 'necessary wants;' from حَوَج.	مُحْتَاج, adj. 'poor,' 'indigent,' from حَوَج.

اختيار, s.m. 'choice,' 'op-	مختار, adj. 'elected,' 'abso-
tion;' from خير.	lute;' from خير.
استراحت, s.f. 'ease,' 're-	مستقيم, adj. 'right,' 'straight;'
pose;' from روح.	from قوم.
استفاد, s.m. 'profit,' 'advan-	مستفيد or استفاد, adj. 'pro-
tage;' from فيد.	fitable;' from فيد.

With the exception of the past participle, the passive voice is susceptible of the same changes as the active. In the passive participle the radical *و** is thrown out, and, for ملوث, 'polluted,' is written; and ملوم makes ملوم, 'reproached,' 'blamed.'

مهموز, or Hamzated verbs—which have moveable *alif* for one of their radicals, as طفا, سال, اثار—are nearly similar in their conjugations to the regular verbs. The participle active, in consequence of having the two *alifs* meeting, the *hamza* is thrown out and the remaining *alif* is pronounced long, taking *maddah* (مدّة)—as, اثار becomes آثر. And, in the participle fourth, *alif*, being preceded by its dissimilar vowel *damna*, becomes و—as ماثر becomes موثر. Whether the *alif-hamza* be the first, second, or final radical, the same rules of permutation are applicable.

* When the verb is concave in ي, then the servile و is cast out—thus مقيد becomes مقيد.

CONJ. VERBAL NOUNS.

- اخرت, s.f. 'futurity,'
from اأخر.
- 2nd. تاخير, s.f. 'delay,' 'pro-
crastination;' from اأخر.
- ,, تاكيد, s.f. 'injunction;'
from اأكد.
- ,, تاكيد كرنا, v.a. 'en-
join strictly;' from اأكد.
- ,, تغذية, s.m. 'food,' 'nou-
rishment;' from غذا.
- 4th. انشا, s.f. 'writing,'
'composing;' from نشأ.
- 5th. تغني, s.f. 'singing,'
'cooing;' from غنا.
- 6th. تلاش, s.f. 'investiga-
tion,' 'search;' from
لأش.
- 8th. امتلا, s.m. 'indigestion;'
from ملأ.
- 10th. استصال, s.m. 'eradicat-
ing,' 'extirpating;'
from أصل.
- ,, استرضا, s.m. 'seeking to
please;' from رضى.

CONJ. PARTICIPLES.

- 4th. موكد, adj. 'confirmed,'
'corroborated;' from
أكد.
- 3rd. ملايم, adj. 'gentle,'
'soft;' from لأم.
- 4th. منشي, part. 'native
instructor of lan-
guages,' 'moonshee;'
from نشأ.
- 5th. متاثر, adj. 'efficacious;'
from أثر.
- 3rd. موازي, adj. 'parallel;'
from أزي.
- ,, موانس, part. 'com-
panion,' 'familiar;'
from أنس.
- 10th. مستصال, adj. 'de-
stroyed;' from أصل.

ي مثال, or Similar verbs, have their first radical either ي
or و; their conjugations assimilate to the regular verb, par-
taking of fewer irregularities than the other imperfect verbs.

Those having و—as وفق—are more irregular than those which have ي—as يسر. The regularly formed derivatives of these verbs are most generally used in Hindūstānī, as—

واقع, part. 'occurring;'	from موافق, part. 'according;'
وقع.	from وفق.
واسطي, s.m. 'on account of;'	مواصلت, s. . 'friendship;'
from وسط.	from وصل.

ناقص, or Defective verbs, have و or ي for their last radical, as—غزو for غزا, and رضو for رضي. They are subject to various anomalies in their conjugations. There are a few derivatives of this description in Hindūstānī, as—

راضي, part. 'contented,' 'willing;'	عاصي, adj. 'disobedient;'
from رضو or رضا, s.f.	from عصي.
'permission,' 'leave,' and	عافيت, s.f. 'health;'
رعيت, s.f. and m. 'cultivator,' 'tenant.'	from عفو.
رعايت, s.f. 'observance;'	عالی, adj. 'high,' 'eminent;'
from رعي.	from علو.
عادي, part. 'wicked,' 'transgressing;'	غازي, part. 'hew;'
from عدو.	from غزا or غزو.
عاري or عار, adj. 'naked,'	ملاقات, s.f. 'visit,' 'inter-
'modest;'	from view; from لقو.
from عري.	تماشا, s.m. 'a show.'

Besides these irregular verbs there are verbs which are defective and hamzated at the same time, as ادي; also

doubly imperfect verbs, as **وَقِي**; and concave and hamzated verbs, as **أَوَّل**. All the anomalies which occur in these verbs are founded on the same rules as the other irregular verbs; and, therefore, a further examination of them I think unnecessary.



N O U N S.

- The first class of nouns to be noticed are nouns of time, place, instrument or vessel. Nouns of time and place have **م** for their servile letter, as—**مَكْتَب**, 'a school;' **مَجْلِس**, 'time of sitting,' 'an assembly.' Nouns of place are, in some instances, distinguished from those of time by having *kasra* before their last radical, as—

مَشْرِق , s.m. 'the east.'	مَسْكِن , s.m. 'place of residence,' 'house.'
مَغْرِب , s.m. 'west.'	
مَطْلِع , s.m. 'the place of rising of the sun or stars,'	مَسْجِد , s.m. 'a place of worship,' 'mosque.'
'east.'	مَعْرَكَة , s.m. 'field of battle.'

Nouns derived from similar verbs, as **وَضَعَ**, make, for their nouns of time or place—

مَوْضِع , s.m. 'a village,' 'district.'	مَوْطِن , s.m. 'birth-place,' 'native country.'
مَوْعِد or مِيعَاد , s.m. 'time of promise,' 'foretelling.'	

Concave verbs, as **توم**, make—

مقام, s.m. 'an encamping ground,' 'halt.' **معاد**, s.m. 'place of return, resurrection.'

مكان, s.m. 'place,' 'residence.'

Hamzated verbs, as **لجأ**, make—

ملجأ, s.m. 'asylum,' 'retreat.' **منشأ**, s.m. 'time of origin.'

Nouns of instrument and vessel may be distinguished from those of place by the servile **م** having *kasra*, as—

مِقْط, s.m. 'a piece of bone for nibbing reeds on; from **مِقْطَع**, s.m. 'shears,' 'cutting instrument.'

Nouns of instrument and vessel have likewise *alif* as a servile, as—

مِقْرَاض, s.m. 'scissors,' 'shears.' **مِيزَان**, s.m. 'scales;' from **وزن**.

مِنْقَار, s.m. 'bird's bill.'

مِنْقَاش, s.m. 'pincers,' 'tweezers.'

The remaining class of nouns and adjectives to be noticed, are those which have **ا**, **و**, and **ي**, before their final radical, as—

خِلَال , s.m. 'a tooth pick.'	خَفِيت , adj. 'light,' 'diminution of.'
حَرَام , s.m. 'forbidden.'	
لَعَاب , s.m. 'play,' 'saliva.'	حِسَاب , s.f. 'accounts,' 'calculation.'
لِسَان , s.f. 'tongue.'	
عِجَاب , adj. 'wonderful.'	حِفَاظَت , s.f. 'care,' 'watching.'
كِرَامَت , s.f. 'excellence.'	

خصوص, s.m. 'especial;'	from عدول, s.m. 'deserting.'
خصّ .	تصور, s.m. 'fault.'
خصوصاً, adv. 'especially,'	قبول, s.m. 'consent,' 'agree.'
'particularly.'	حكيم, adj. 'doctor.' s.m.
فضول, adj. 'excessive,' 'abun-	'philosopher.'
dant.'	حميل, s.m. 'a bastard,'
حريص, adj. 'greedy,' 'ava-	'surety.'
ricious.'	حميد, adj. 'praised.'
سليم, s.m. 'perfect health, safety.'	

اسم المنصوب, or the relative noun, is formed by adding ي to the different derivatives, as—

عرضي, s.f. 'representation.'	خلاصي, s.f. 'freedom.' s.m.
فضولي, s.f. 'exuberance,' 'ex-	'a sailor.'
cess.'	اعتراضي, s.f. 'opposition,'
قصوري, s.f. 'deficiency.'	'objection.'
اعتباري, adj. 'credit,' 'a con-	ميراثي, adj. 'hereditary,' 'in-
fidant.'	herited.'
حكيمي, s.f. 'practise of	معشوقي, s.f. 'well-beloved,'
medicine.'	'mistress.'
مضبوطي, s.f. 'strength,' 'firmness.'	

And, again, some of these forms take the feminine ت, as—

معشوقيت, s.f. 'loveliness.'	معقوليت, s.f. 'reasonableness.'
معصوميت, s.f. 'innocence.'	

NUMBERS.

Nouns, in Arabic, have three numbers—singular, dual, and plural. The plural number is divided into regular (جمع يالم) and irregular or broken plurals (جمع مكسر); these plurals are subject to various anomalies, and have a variety of forms far too numerous to mention. The regular feminine plural is formed by adding ات, as—

	Plural.		Plural.
عور, 'a woman.'	عورات	مشكلى, 'difficult.'	مشكلات
تعمير, 'building.'	تعميرات	معلوم, 'known.'	معلومات

In the forms of the broken plurals, some nouns have two and three plurals, as شاهد, 'a witness,'—plural, شواهد, أنفاس, 'soul,' 'spirit,'—plural, نفوس, and شاهدون, نفوس.

The following are the forms of plurals which generally occur in Hindūstānī:—

		Plural.
body	جسم, 'body.'	اجسام
	حبيب, 'friend.'	احباب
	حكم, 'command.'	احكام
	فلک, 'heaven,' 'sky.'	افلاک
	رکن, 'pillar.'	ارکان
	فوج, 'army.'	افواج
	فوه, 'mouth,' 'report.'	افواه
	قوم, 'tribe.'	اقوام
	عقل, 'science.'	عقول
	امر, 'affair.'	امور

	Plural.
قلب, 'heart.'	قلوب
برج, 'bastion.'	بروج
عنبر, 'strange.'	اعنبار
افق, 'horizon.'	افاق
غني, 'rich.'	اغنيا
نبي, 'prophet.'	انبيا
عاشق, 'lover.'	عشاق
عادل, 'just.'	عدل
حاكم, 'governor.'	حكام
طريق, 'way.'	طرق or اطرق
كريم, 'noble.'	كرام
حكيم, 'physician.'	حكما
مال, 'property.'	اموال
وقت, 'time.'	اوقات
مدخل, 'a vestibule.'	مداخل
مسجد, 'a mosque.'	مساجد

Beside the above plurals there are plurals of plurals,

as—

	1st Pl.	2nd Pl.
فرق	افراق	افاريق
ظفر	اظفار	اظافير
سوار	اسورت	اساور

COMPARISON.

Under the head of comparison the Arabic nouns of diminution (اسم تصغير), excess (اسم مبالغه), and superiority

(اسم تفصيل), may be classed. The diminished noun, in words of three letters, is formed by taking ي before the last radical, as—صغر, 'small,' صغير, 'smaller;' رجل, 'a man,' رجل, 'a little man;' and nouns of the form غلام, 'a boy,' make غليم, 'a little boy.' The nouns of excess take *alif*, as—وهاب, 'liberal,' وهاب, 'most liberal;' علم, 'sciences,' علم, 'omniscient;' عطر, 'scent,' عطار, 'most scented,' 'a druggist.' The superlative noun takes *alif* as a prefix, as—

حمق, 'foolish.'

حسن, 'handsome.'

شريف, 'noble.'

قصي, 'distant.'

كريم, 'merciful,' 'kind.'

كبير, 'great,' 'noble.'

احمق, 'most foolish.'

احسن, 'handsomer.'

اشرف, 'most noble.'

اقصى or اقصى, 'most distant,' 'extreme.'

اكرام, 'most kind.'

اكبر, 'most noble.'

Sept 25 '33

In Gospel lessons at St. John's in the
evening, the subject was the
the Gospel of St. John. The
text was John 1:1-18. The
text was read and then the
lesson was given. The lesson
was given by the pastor. The
lesson was given by the pastor.
The lesson was given by the pastor.
The lesson was given by the pastor.

TRILITERAL VERB.

ACTIVE Voice of كَتَبَ (to write)

Infinitive.	Participle.	Imperative.	Future.	Preterite.	
كَتَبَ	كَاتِبٌ	اُكْتُبْ	يَكْتُبُ	كَتَبَ	1
تَكْتِبُ	مُكْتَبٌ	كَتَبْ	يَكْتُبُ	كَتَبَ	2
مُكَاتِبٌ	مُكَاتِبٌ	كَاتِبْ	يُكَاتِبُ	كَاتَبَ	3
اُكْتُبْ	مُكْتَبٌ	اُكْتُبْ	يَكْتُبُ	اُكْتُبَ	4
تَكْتِبْ	مُتَكْتِبٌ	تَكْتِبْ	يَتَكْتَبُ	تَكْتَبَ	5
تَكَاتِبْ	مُتَكَاتِبٌ	تَكَاتِبْ	يَتَكَاتِبُ	تَكَاتَبَ	6
اِنْكُتَبْ	مُنْكَتَبٌ	اِنْكُتَبْ	يُنْكَتَبُ	اِنْكُتَبَ	7
اُكْتُتَبْ	مُكْتُتَبٌ	اُكْتُتَبْ	يُكْتُتَبُ	اُكْتُتَبَ	8
اُكْتُبْ	مُكْتَبٌ	اُكْتُبْ	يَكْتُبُ	اُكْتُبَ	9
اُسْتُكْتُبْ	مُسْتُكْتَبٌ	اُسْتُكْتُبْ	يُسْتُكْتُبُ	اُسْتُكْتُبَ	10
اُكْتُبْ	مُكْتَابٌ	اُكْتُبْ	يَكْتُبُ	اُكْتُبَ	11
اُكْتُتَبْ	مُكْتُتَبٌ	اُكْتُتَبْ	يُكْتُتَبُ	اُكْتُتَبَ	12
اُكْتُبْ	مُكْتُوبٌ	اُكْتُبْ	يَكْتُوبُ	اُكْتُوبَ	13

TRILITERAL VERB.

PASSIVE Voice of كَتَبَ

Participle.	Future.	Preterite.	
مَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُبُ	كُتِبَ	1
مَكْتُبٌ	يَكْتُبُ	كُتِبَ	2
مَكَاتِبٌ	يَكَاتِبُ	كُوتِبَ	3
مَكْتُبٌ	يَكْتُبُ	اُكْتُبُ	4
مَكْتُبٌ	يَكْتُبُ	تَكْتُبُ	5
مَكَاتِبٌ	يَكَاتِبُ	تُكُوتِبُ	6
مَنْكُوبٌ	يَنْكُوبُ	اَنْكُتِبَ	7
مَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُبُ	اُكْتُتِبَ	8
مَسْتُكُوبٌ	يَسْتُكُوبُ	اُسْتُكُتِبَ	10
مَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُوبُ	اُكْتُوتِبَ	12
مَكْتُوبٌ	يَكْتُوبُ	اُكْتُوبُ	13

p 174

Rome, Ill

Teacher
Rome, Ill

God's label on all men without distinction
"There is no good thing" none right to man
"There is no difference" no nations

p 177. Set out of the flesh as we
got in to it. A heart to
be true to our own flesh. Paul said
"There is confidence in it. Phil III

300. The ^{way} to the first of our faith
lead us on in the second
from the River &c

p. 178. All our ^{way} to the first of our faith
131. Set out of the flesh as we
got in to it. A heart to
be true to our own flesh. Paul said
"There is confidence in it. Phil III

246. When the first of our faith
lead us on in the second
from the River &c

246. When the first of our faith
lead us on in the second
from the River &c

1
3 Steps in the first of our faith
1. The first of our faith
2. The second of our faith
3. The third of our faith

So see how a little beyond that
beyond just now

251. The first of our faith
1. The first of our faith
2. The second of our faith
3. The third of our faith

252. The second of our faith
1. The first of our faith
2. The second of our faith
3. The third of our faith

p 160. Now we have beyond that
beyond just now



p-140. The Secret Teacher is Him - The Old
Adam the Firmly Seeking, the Holy
The Good Blessed and Holy Spirit above
wants.

141. "The Secret Teacher" Solomon's Stand and Look
p-134. Key to the Eccles. 29 time
The firm Stand and Look
The Secret Teacher is Him - The Old
Adam the Firmly Seeking, the Holy
The Good Blessed and Holy Spirit above
wants.

p-141. What is not of the Father
is of the world?

p-137. a firm position in the world?

124 x
p-132. The Secret Teacher is Him - The Old
Adam the Firmly Seeking, the Holy
The Good Blessed and Holy Spirit above
wants.

p-140. The world is 320 feet. 140 feet

153. A quotation simply the last of the 320
p-159. The Secret Teacher is Him - The Old
Adam the Firmly Seeking, the Holy
The Good Blessed and Holy Spirit above
wants.

p-165 - Commented not to know but
you in the end

p-166 - By plane to looking at the

p-167 - the plane to drift toward

p-168 - Varied false schools

p-169 - Euphoric & 50% to 100% of the

p-170 - The 3 Euphoric in the

p-191 - Euphoric in the

p-194 - The 3 Euphoric in the

" Sublette fishing for the 3 Euphoric

p-197 - not useful the 3 Euphoric

p-198 - a friend of the 3 Euphoric

p-201 - The 3 Euphoric

p-205 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-210 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-215 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-220 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-225 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-230 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-235 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-240 - on the 3 Euphoric

p-245 - on the 3 Euphoric

10

p-284. The watch on the side of the cliff

p-285 - The same day

14ms
79
J
The watch on the side of the cliff
was at the same time
The watch on the side of the cliff

The watch on the side of the cliff
was at the same time

The watch on the side of the cliff

p-289. The watch on the side of the cliff

p-290. The watch on the side of the cliff

p-291. The watch on the side of the cliff

p-292. The watch on the side of the cliff

p-293. The watch on the side of the cliff

